took place at the meeting. The brotherhood's attorney, Albert Wishard, was present at the meeting and made a speech, in which he advised the men in earnest tones not to resort to further violence, Col. Eli Lilly also addressed the meeting and urged that the strikers remain on the side of the law. He told them that they could not afford to allow themselves to become mixed up in any riots such as took place last Sat-

About 4:30 o'clock Mayor Sullivan called at the meeting, was admitted and made a | who seems to be the active member of the speech. It was a sort of a repetition of the speech he delivered to the men at the New Jersey-street barns Saturday morning. Mayor Sullivan spoke to the advisory committee without having been asked, and in everything he conducted himself like a So far as the status of the strike is con-

cerned it was not touched upon in any material point. No actual plan of action was mapped out, It is fully believed that there will be no recurrence of the riots of Saturday; that there will be but a weak resistance, if any, on the part of the strikers to the running of cars to-day or hereafter, and that, in fact, the backbone of the present struggle is broken; that the strikers will show to the company, by giving them this opportunity to run the cars, that they cannot be successfully operated without their assist- | John P Frenzel: ance; that one by one the brotherhood men will return to work, and that all will probably be reinstated, except, possibly, fifty

President Kennedy, of the Central Labor Union, was reported yesterday as saying that no effort would be made to stop the running of cars, and that an injunction would be brought against the Citizens' company on the score that it has no charter. This matter was brought up at the meeting of the advisory committee, and Attorney Wishard's advice was asked. He told the committee that, in order to bring an injunction, a bond of \$50,000 would have to be given, and that the bondsmen would be held liable for any damages arising in pase the injunction failed.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE. The committee issued the following appeal to the public: To the Public:

In view of the added seriousness of the situa-tion in street-railway circles through the un-necessary intervention of the police we deem it but just that a public statement be made. You are familiar with the origin of this trouble. The first strike was practically won by the street-car brotherhood when, at the instance of Mayor sullivan and Col. Eli Lilly, the men consented to submit the matter at issue to a board of arbitrators. The men were given assurance hat John P. Frenzel would abide the board's finding. They returned to work, pending a hear-ing of the facts. The decision rendered, Frenzel availed himself of technicalities to avoid carryby the discharge of brother his was followed the discharge of brotherhood men for the most trivial offense, and the posting of a notice in at least one barn forbidding employes, on pain of being dismissed, from conversing with each

After repeated efforts, not alone on the part of the brotherhood, but by other organizations, to obtain Frenzel's consent to a fair and reasonable ent, another tie-up resulted. The Mayor pealed to for aid by the company's manager, but refused police assistance, saying it was no part of the city's duty to operate the street cars, and reminding Frenzel that had he dealt justly with the men the strike would never have occurred. For one week there was peaceable re-sistance by the brotherhood and organized laboring men to Frenzel's efforts to run the cars, but Saturday the police came to his aid and serious trouble ensued. During the six days of the strike no property was destroyed and no injury was ineted upon any one. The cause of the strikers as just to-day as it was one week ago; Frenzel is none the less censurable now than then. We circulated petitions requesting the of Frenzel from the presidency company and in twenty hours se cured the signatures of about twelve thousand patrons of the lines. These were for-warded, a committee of three visiting Chicago for the purpose of laying them before the di rectors. No attention was paid by the director to our petitious. Mr. Butler, of the directory

"The people of Indianapolis have abused the Citizens' Railway Company in every way that they possibly could since its organization. They have hampered us in every way; they have never lost a chance to persecute us, and they have carried this persecution to such an extent that we don't care whether we ever do an business in the city or not. Or is certain-we don't care a opinion of the people of in this matter, and while may be true that Mr. Frenzel has made sor mistakes, we are going to keep him in the post tion of president whether the city of Indianapolis like him or his methods, or otherwise; we don't care anything about what the consequ of our actions are; we only know that we won't remove Mr. Frenzel or abrogate his authority i the least. We refuse to recognize the fact that any one outside of the employes, now out on a strike, has any right to take any interest in this matter, but we do claim that the only alternative those men had, if they did not like the treatment of Mr. Frenzel, was to leave the service of the company and seek em-ployment elsewhere. We can get thousands of men with whom to operate our cars within twenty-four hours, and if the citizens of Indianapolis want street-car service they must turn out and help us put these strikers under subjec-

Being asked with regard to Mr. Frenzel's reusal to meet or treat with any person or con mittee looking toward a settlement of the difficulty, Mr. Butler said: "I don't blame him; it's not right that he should be asked to meet any committee. He consented to arbitration (very much against our will), and has lived up to the spirit of the decision as rendered. We would rather he would fight this to a finish than to meet

"He has not lived up to the decision of that arditration board, as interpreted by the members, "Oh, well, he says he has, and beside, that only a matter of opinion," was the answer.
"Have you counted the cost in your calculated the your calculat

tions about starting cars under police protectio obable violence, which no one can prethe demoralization of the service and how much the reputation of the city of Indianapolis will suffer if these things come to pass?" "Oh, we don't care anything about that," said or ask Mr. Frenzel to do so, and as to consequences and the reputation of the city, if that suffers, we don't see how that concerns us. The city has abused us, and we don't consider we are under any obligations to take pains to save any nces or look after the welfare of the city in the way you mention. In the name of twelve thousand organiz

rtisans and laborers-men who have homes and families in Indianapolis-men whose daily wages go to build up and beautify the city and give prosperity to merchants and manufacturers, we appeal to you to decide this day whom you will serve; whether you will uphold an arrogant and grasping corporation in its efforts to trampie upon the rights of a community; to persecute and crush your fellow-townsmen, or whether you will rise in your might and say to ohn P. Frenzel and the non-resident capitalists he represents, "Stop! Thus far you shall go and no further." Withdraw the police, and we will promise that no property of the company shall be destroyed, and that no breach of the peace shall occur. We deplore the violence of Saturday and disclaim responsibility therefor, but at the same time we, as representatives of the trede and labor organizations, in the name of our organizations, pledge every peaceable effort to thwart the designs of the company in forcing an undesirable service upon the people, and call upon every citizen in sympathy with our cause to do the same. We further request the full publication of this appeal in the Indianapolis Sentinel, Journal and Sun.

Allerton Has Changed. When the first committee, consisting of Messrs. Kennedy, Alley and Wishard, went to Chicago to see the directors of the com-

pany Mr. Allerton said: "When it comes to a point that the organized labor as a body is opposed to Mr. Frenzel, I will bring the matter of a change

The condition of the consideration is undeniable now, but Mr. Allerton seems to have yielded to the other directors. The committee came back with the impression that Director Butler is the most perverse of them all in Chicago.

APPEALS TO THE DIRECTORS.

Mayor Sullivan and Others Telegraph-They

Offer to Send Frenzel 600 Men.

The telegraph wires between this city and Chicago were kept busy yesterday with messages from the city authorities to the directors of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, and from the latter to President John P. Frenzel. One of the telegrams from the directors to Mr. Frenzel was in effect as follows:

We can send you by to-morrow from two hundred to six hundred men if it becomes necessary. From this it is to be surmised that the directors and President Frenzel are considering the advisability of importing to this eity hundreds of men to operate the street cars. It is not known what Mr. Frenzel's

reply to this message contained. Mayor Sullivan also took a hand in the sending of telegrams, and the utmost secreey was observed that the people of indianapolis should not become aware of the fact that he was in communication with the directors of the Citizens' company. | hundred and fifty men had been empower- | him, but after the advice he received yes-

night the committee refused to either fur- | to come to Indianapolis at once (to-day). nish the resolution or anything else that | and stated that the situation here is extremely critical and serious trouble is ap-

Close upon the heels of this telegram was one from Samuel E. Morss, editor of the Sentinel, to the directors of the Citizens' company, reiterating what Mayor Sullivan had said about the situation, and urging the directors to come to this city at

It is not known how the directors will treat these appeals, or what policy they would adopt should they come to this city. It is known, however, that Mr. Butler, the consequences. This attitude of the directors is probably explained by what Frank Gates, chairman of that committee, has to say. Said he: "The committee found out while in Chicago that John P. Frenzel, while not a director in the Citizens' company, owns a considerable amount of stock and has a vote the same as any of the directors. Mr. Butler told the commit-tee that it would be impossible for the directors to meet with any committee and treat with it unless President Frenzel was

Last evening President Frenzel received the following: CHICAGO, Feb. 28.

We received to-day from Mayor Sullvan the following telegram: "In the interest of the city of Indianapolis, the lives of her citizens and the safety of her proper-ty; in the interests of the future of your property here, I beg you to come to Indianapolis on the train to-night (to-morrow may be too late), bringing as many of your board as possible. I request an immediate reply. Thomas L. Sullivan, "Mayor of Indianaplis."

We have just replied as follows:

Hon, Thomas L Sullivan, Mayor: "Your telegram received. After careful investigation and the fullest inquiry, the company se-lected as president of the street railway a promi-nent citizen of Indianapolis, who was the one most strongly recommended by your citizens as being public-spirited, capable and honest, and therefore best calculated to serve well the citizens of Indianapolis and the interests of the com-pany. We still have every confidence in his honesty of purpose in the present emergency, and he has full power and authority to act for the company. We must demand of you, as the ex-ecutor of the law, protection for the company's employes and property. "SAMUEL W. ALLERTON.

"CYRUS H. MCCORMICK.
"JOHN J. MITCHELL.
"E. K. BUTLER,"

Last evening when asked to make a statement, President Frenzel said: "By this time I suppose the public knows that there is nothing personal in this contest, but that, as an executive officer, I am simply acting for and in concert with the directors of the company. As soon as the city authorities can give the necessary protection the company is ready to run the cars. I am acting in harmony with the city authori-

IMPRESSING EXTRA POLICE.

Many of Them Object Strenuously to Serving -Swearing the New Men In.

The city authorities e ent the peace period of Sunday in preparing for the expected war of to-day. The Board of Public Safety, Superintendent Colbert and Mayor Sullivan spent yesterday afternoon in the office of the board. Messrs. Hawkins, Sullivan, Colbert, Captain Dawson and others were at a table with city directories selecting names to be summoned as special officers. It was intended to empower not less than six hundred private citizens, and the names were nearly all taken from the first eight letters of the alphabet. The board had selected a hundred names Saturday night, and the men cited were coming in slowly during the day. They were sworn in by Clerk Steeg. The oath of a patrolman was administered to them. Those who had applications for appointment on the police force, were the first to be called upon. To the surprise of the board, several of these begged hard to be excused. One said he had been physically disabled for a year. Another that he had been sick in bed for months. They were not excused, however, and the oath was administered just the same. The board made a mental note of their pleadings. Discharged men were also called upon. Ex-patrolman Ballard said to Commissioner Catterson: "It's funny you want me now. I wasn't good enough for you to be reappointed on the police force. Now you force me to come to your aid."

Capt. Frank Wilson and his corps of Merchant police were summoned to aid the city police. Under the charter the Merchant police are bound to render assistance when called upon; but every one of them took the oath under protest.

"The trouble with us," said Captain Wilson, "is that our patrons tell us to keep out of this squabble. The most of them are in sympathy with the strikers. We, therefore, take the oath only under protest."

This force is about fifty strong. They were instructed to bring their own badges



when they reported this morning. The men's faces plainly showed the gepth of their protest. Many of them said that to assist the city police against the brotherhood would lose them their business. Commissioner Catterson, however, threatened to have their police powers recalled, and they understand what that means. A colored man who had been subpensed

"Is Mistah Frenzel a gwine to lead this He was informed otherwise.

"Wall," said he, "if he can't fight in his own battle I doan' see the right o' callin' But he had to take the oath anyway. Superintendent Colbert was particular to

have the name of William T. Long added to the list of special police. "It will put him under oath not to fight the police, anyhow," said Tom Hedion, who was directing envelopes. It was also proposed to add the name of R. R. Shiel. The men cited are largely not known to the police. Very few householders

were called in, and a boarder in neighborhood of Southwest before the board, and I have no doubt it i street and Kingan's was certain to be chosen. Not a few of those subpænaed preesnted certificates from physicians saying that either themselves or their wives are or are about to be ill. The eath, however, was inexorably inflicted, but if cited for punishment the certificates will stand between them and punishment. A large number frankly said that if they had been given warning business would have cer-tainly demanded their presence out of the city to-morrow. Very few took the oath without a protest, or at least without a show of unwillingness.

At roll-call, last night, Superintendent Colbert said: "I have here another hundred of subpænas. He sure to see every man, and take no excuses. You have no right to excuse any man. I want you all to exercise every diligence in bringing witnesses to the Police Court in the morning." The subponas were then distributed. After roll-call the superintendent was

"How many extra men will you call upon for help? "About a thousand. They will meet in the morning and will be instructed as to their daties. They will be divided into | did not have a warm support in

"What barns will they be assigned to?" "I don't know." "When will you attempt to start the "I haven't heard. You will have to ask the company." Up to 5 o'clock last night not over one

aix hundred served with subponas by 8 | Howling Dervish, and give a larger proo'clock this morning, when those sworn in have been instructed to report at the Criminal Court room

President Hawkins, of the Board of Pub-lie Safety, was asked how many they intended to add to the police. "We are not giving that out," was the reply. "I hear there will be six hundred," said "I hear there will be six hundred," said the reporter.

"That would make a big regiment," was the evasive reply; "twice as big as any regiment in the State. All I can say is that a were outsiders, were released on bail. The

large number, perhaps more than six hundred, will be called upon." "Who will pay these men?" was asked. "Oh, the city will have to pay them," was answered readily and lightly. "Did the company ask for these special "No, the board decided to call upon outsiders for aid."

Said commissioners shall have power, on application of any person or corporation, if deemed expedient, to detail regular patrolmen of the police force or fire force, or appoint and swear any additional number of special policemen or firemen to do special duty at any place within such city, upon such person or corporation paying for the use of such city the same rate per ing for the use of such city the same rate per diem of service on such detail of special duty as is paid the regular members of the force. Such special patrolmen shall be subject to the super-intendent and such special firemen to the chief of the fire force. They shall obey the rules and regulations of their respective departments, con-form to its dicipline and orders.

Section 100 of the charter says:

The haste of the Board of Public Safety has, therefore, precipitated an enormous expense upon the city. At \$2 a day, the pay of policemen-600 extra men-will cost \$1,200 a day, a large price to pay for the satisfaction of helping President Frenzel misconstrue au arbitrated matter. It will, of course, be necessary for the Common Council to appropriate the money to pay these men. In the face of the cost, Mayor Sullivan, whose change of policy makes the expense, says: "It is no part of the duty of the city of Indianapolis to run street cars."

If the company had been made to demand the extra police, as might have been done, the cost would have been entailed upon The following is a list of the names of those already sworn in. I. Eldridge, Charles Coval, John Agnew and D. J. Ulvey presented physicians' certificates showing personal inability to give the assistance asked:

W. O. Sullivan, W. F. Walker, John P. Ferguson, Lewis Anderson, J. G. Golladay, Ira Hadley, Frank Clark, Samuel Hice, A. Ruskaupt, Henslery R. Locke, Charles Lichtenberg, Albert E. Cotton, L. C. Stephenson, George M. Fess, David Feld-ing, J. C. Ballard, W. L. Huess, Herman C. Daubenspeck, Edward Sleight, James L. Taylor, Samuel Dever, D. F. Clary, John MacShulse, Wm. Abston, J. C. Woodgate, B. F. Wilson, Thos. F. Dugan, Gus Hepp, Thomas Horton, Martin Coleman, Conrad Goody, Dan Gulliver, Wm. Schwartz, Peter Ronsch, David Kees, John T. Mc-Caffrey, B. F. Clarke, James Sullivan, Henry G. Hemkuehle, Pat Killian, Nick Wormser, Thomas C. Moon, Joseph W. Wheatly, Chris Hansing, I. M. Kingsbury, John Miner, George F. Johnston, H. M. Nicholson, M. H. Miller, Sam Knauss, P. Pierson, Al Ray, John H. Whiteman, Richard A. Field, Herman Bacher, Harry Thrush, B. F. Meyers, Charles Kreitlein, Jasper W. Clary, William Gillian, James Breen, J. S. Crews, R. D. Bacon, G. W. Cheatham, Harry De Long, Herman Smith, Marion Vawter, Richard Irish, John L. Elliott, F. P. Hunter, W. R. Higgins, A. F. W. Kleimeyer, Francis M. White, David F. Butler, J. E. Jessup. Michael Quinley, Edward Pierce, Ed. Williams, I. Eldridge, Charles Coval, John Agnew, D. J. Ulvey, James Shaughnesy, Kessler, Silas O. Ray, Fred Gunsolis, Ed-

of the names that were being selected to be subpænaed. Mayor Sullivan, who saw the act, spoke up and said: "That won't do. The men named might light out if they knew they were to be summoned. No, don't take those names." "That won't do at all," chimed in President Hawkins.

A Journal reporter started to take a copy

ward Jordan.

"That will interfere with our work," schoed the astute superintendent of police. But the reporter was after news. There is no better way to notify a man that he is wanted than to advertise for him. Below is printed a few of those subpænaed: Chas, Allen, Chas, M. Allen, John Allen, John J. Allen, Wilbur B. Allen, George Allison, August Alten, Geo. Ammerman, Isaac Ammerman, Samuel Amos, Chas. W. Anderson, Geo. Anderson, James Manning. John Anderson, John C. Anderson, Albert Blake, H. E. Bakemeyer, Albert Baker, Braxton Baker. Charles F. Baker, Frank Baker, George B. Baker, Newt A. Baker, James J. Baker, William Baker, W. W. Baker, J. H. Baldwin, W. P. Baies, Charles G. Baase, Charles T. Baaske, E. H. Babbitt, H. C. Bade, William Bader, Pat Baggott, C. A. Baggs, William Bagley, Frank P. Bailey, George W. Bailey, Hamil-ton Bailey, J. C. Baird, J. W. Baird, A. H.

Bakemeier. It was a noticeable fact that many of the subpænas went on North Meridian, Pennsylvania and Delaware streets. Among the citizens subpensed many are either small shop-keepers or laboring men, and of the latter a great many are union Some of the latter have said they will suffer punishment by imprisonment in the work-house a month before they will oppose the strikers. So many of the laboring element were subpanaed that the

inquiry has sprung up among them: "Why is labor thus forced to fight labor?" The question will be pressed home to the authorities, according to information given a Journal reporter last night.

The call for assistance has caused a consternation in some quarters that has its amusing side. A Hebrew shop-keeper near the Tens' engine-house, whose patronalmost crazy. He paced the floor all day. A union barber, who is one of the unfortunates, puts his case thus: "Here I am, wife and three children; run

a union shop; have two union men working for me. My patrons are all union men. and yet I am forced to go out and help a rich corporation run its cars. Now what a fix that puts me in! My men will leave me, my customers will shave elsewhere, and I can't hire other union men! And how am I rewarded for this? Two dollars!

A member of the Merchant police is a boiler-maker by trade. Now the boilermakers take a very binding oath of fellow-

"Tell you right now," said the officer in question, "I don't like the idea of turning out to help run street cars. I am a memher of two unions, and I took an oath in each to help workingmen. Now comes along another oath on top of them. What am I to do? I can't keep both. I guess I will have to push the cars one way a while and then push the other! That's the only way out of it I can see! May be I won't

MAYOR TO THE BOILER-MAKERS.

One of Them Reports that He Said There Should Be No Franchise for the Citizens. Here's a pretty how-de-do! A member of the Boiler-makers' Union said to a Journal reporter yesterday afternoon: "Mayor Sullivan addressed our union to-day, and, in the course of his speech, he said that the Citizens' Street-railroad Company would not be granted a new charter as long as he was Mayor. The remark was not qualified in any way.

Evidently the Mayor was making a strenuous effort to "square himself," but his opinious are subject to change. He said, a few days ago. "It is no part of the duty of the city of Indianapolis to operate street-cars," but he has since changed his mind and adopted the opposite policy. If he says now that the Citizens' company shall have no renewal of charter while he is Mayor, it may last for a month or two. but things will probably be different when

the company comes to ask for one. TRIALS OF THE RIOTERS. People Applying Mustard Plasters to Judge

Buskirk's Back. Judge Buskirk will have to deal to-day with the men arrested on Saturday, and with the experience of the former arrests some citizens yesterday took it upon themselves to urge him to give out punishment in heavy doses. The Judge the election canvass from the News and has all along acted as if he did not draw inspiration, in the style of the Mayor, the public boards and Superintendent Colbert, from that officious dictator and censor of public morals. It is really cruel in The Mayor's telegram urged the directors | ed. The Superintendent heped to have | terday it may be he may hearken to the

portion of justice to his mercy than has been his wont. It is under-stood, however, that when court convened on Saturday morning, and all the police were absent, his Honor was much ruffled, and said he could not hold court

unless the police do their part. If the policy develop this morning that those arrested ten or twelve had to spend Sunday under

DIFFERENT FROM SATURDAY, But Few People on the Streets and Quiet at

lock and key.

the Car-Barns. The bad weather of yesterday prevented all but comparatively a few people from being on the streets and about the various street-car barns during the day, but here and there could be seen in the down-town districts small knots of men in earnest conversation. The universal topic was the street-car strike, the riots of Saturday and "I fear there will be bloodshed to-morrow" seemed to be the key-note which everybody struck. When it became known

to gather there which kept on increasing until late in the evening. On every hand among the men gathered there sympathy was expressed for the strikers. MR. FISHBACK HAS BEEN MALIGNED. Imaginary Stories About Him Published in

that the advisory committee was meeting

in the Griffith Block, a small crowd began

Two Newspapers. The News printed a story Saturday night to the effect that W. P. Fishback had said to patrolman Carter Temple, colored, during the excitement of the morning: "Hit me, coon; hit me: I'm a sympathizer with the strikers."

Patrolman Carter, who is one of the oldest, best and most respected officers of the force, was questioned last night by a Journal reporter in search of the facts:

"I heard nothing of that kind," said he. 'Mr. Fishback came up to where I had just thrown a noisy fellow out of the way, and said, 'Would you hit a man that is a sympathizer with these strikers?' I made no answer. He had spoken without excitement and without offense. He walked on and said to a lot of the men: 'That's right, self is in sympathy with you.' Rethen came back to where I was standing, and said to me: 'If you want to bit a man that is in sympathy with the strikers commence on me,' I still made no answer. He did not use the word coon, or in any way say anything insulting. I knew nothing about the publication in the News until I read it

A Journal reporter asked Mr. Fishback what truth, if any, there was in the story published in the Sentinel. "It is not a matter of sufficient importance for me to say anything about it," said Mr. Fishback. 'I was on my way to Mr. Wishard's office and heard a huzza. A Pennsylvania-street car had been stopped on Washington street, at the corner of Pennsylvania, and the crowd had taken the car and thrown it across the track in front of the Mode Clothing Store. It was a good-natured crowd and there was no violence. I said Hurrah for the strikers' and walked up close to the car, around which the police had formed a line. I waved my hand and, speaking to the police, said 'Hurrah for the strikers; you fellows don't want anybody hurt.' I expressed my sympathy for the strikers as I have from the begining. then walked over to the steps of Mr. Haughey's bank and Judge Gresham came along and passed me. He did not see me. but I followed and touched him on the shoulder. We walked together to the federal building and I went to Judge Woods's room and told him of the occur-

Mr. Kennedy's Speech. "In my speech in Masonic Hall, the other night," said D. F. Kennedy, speaking of the editorial criticism in the News, "I was trying to show that some laws are not enforced because the public does not want them. No law is enforced when it is contrary to public sentiment, and at the time I was speaking there was no question what public sentiment was in reference to the street-car strike. Yet now we see the law entorced at the demand of a corporation, when other laws just as much needed to be effective, are wholly neglected. It is this experience of seeing the law enforced to please capital that makes laboring men become suspicious. Their interests are not so well protected. They get favors only by forcing respect in various ways for their

wishes." Condition of the Injured. Police Surgeon Earp has prepared him self to give his entire time to-day to the wounded, should Saturday's incidents be repeated. He will remain at the police station as long as there is prospect of trouble. When asked yesterday about patrolman Smith, he said: "He will be on duty to-morrow. Ed Harris, who has been sick with pneumonia, will also be ready to report. Every policeman will be on duty, as far as sickness or injury is concerned."

How to Use Clubs. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Let me suggest to our police force that the use of the club upon the heads of rioters

or any one else, as a rule, does not quell the rioter at the time, but is most likely to produce brain disease long after the riots are forgotten. Well-directed blows upon the legs and feet do more good in laying out and disabling without danger. One well-directed stream from the fire department would have done more to disperse the mob yesterday than two hundred policemen could. I have seen the cold-water treatment tried twice, on greater mobs than our own little riot. It acts quickly, does no harm and washes a great many who have | with a despotic hand. not the luxury of a bath at home. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.

GRAY'S WAR RECORD-CHAP. IL. He Was, in Fact, a Terrible Man, Thirsting for the Enemy's Blood,

New York Advertiser. Technically, this newspaper was in error in stating that Isaac Pusey Gray, of Indiana, never saw any active war service beyond the recruiting of two regiments, benot get out of Indiana with his second regiment, owing to a condition of health which compelled him to resign his commission; but he did cross the river into Kentucky with his first regiment, and while on the dark and bloody ground he carried a musket, with bayonet fixed, and with it did terrible execution, as set forth in the suboined affidavit:

I. Daniel Brannin, now state that I am Democrat and have never favored or voted any other ticket in my life. During the war my father, J. W. Brannin, was living on what is now the George Gist farm. Col. Isaac P. Gray, commanding a company of Union soldiers from Indiana, visited the farm at the head of his troops and committed many unwar-rantable acts. * He (Gray) also entered the residence of Robert Sparks, a poor but honest Democrat, in this neighborhood, and iterally swept away all that he had, and compelled him to get down on his all-fours and crawl and bleat as a sheep, with threats of taking his life. In fact, his entire conduct during his stay here was beneath the dignity of the gentleman and true soldier.

DANIEL BRANNIN. Sworn to before me this, the 30th day of Sep-ember, 1884. W. W. TURNER, Clerk Henry County Court.

We have no desire to belittle the military service which Colonel Gray rendered his country in her hour of peril, and print the affidavit without prejudice. It shows that Colonel Gray was a soldier bold; and had his health held out until he could have got within eight of the enemy other than the poor but honest Robert Sparks. Democrat, the compelling of the aforesaid Sparks to crawl on all fours and give utterance to the plaintive vocalization of the sheep would hardly have been a circumstance to his warlike deeds.

Gilded Columns Come Handy. Louisville Courier-Journal Gilded columns in a building where free American citizens are employed are a great convenience. If there is a gilded column anywhere in sight the free American employe will make immediate use of it to scratch his matches on. No wonder his his wages annually.

MINISTERS ON THE STRIKE

They Vary Somewhat in Detail, but All Agree in Discountenancing Violence.

Dr. Milburn Talks Very Emphatically-Mayor Sullivan "Roasted" Brown-Talks by Father Gavisk, Drs. Lucas and Rondthaler.

DR. MILBURN'S VIEW.

Wherein Both Mr. Frenzel and the Strikers Have Erred-Political Cowardice. Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, one of the most influential ministers in the city, devoted his morning sermon, yesterday, to the strike, and the Second Presbyterian Church

was crowded with people. Taking his text

from Matthew. "Can ye not discern the

signs of the times?" he spoke as follows: "I want to speak to you to-day about the signs of the street-railway strike during the past week within our city. It may seem to some of you a theme inappropriate to the pulpit, but I think a calm reflection will teach you that Christianity is the most inclusive truth in all this world, and that it and made clear to them. No man likes to has to deal not only with the general rules, be treated peremptorily, to be ordered OF the great, broad, sweeping principles of about with an autocratic spirit. There is life, but also with the concrete questions a sentiment of equality in every human of equity and duty. It was manifestly the | heart, and the street-car conductor, and the purpose of our Master and His beautiful | motorman, and the mule-driver want to be and perfect rules of action should not be | treated on the basis of that equality. It confined to the summit of the mount | was the duty of the street-railway combeatitudes, but that they should be applied to the minutest of the race. It was their duty to make situations of life. If Christianity some concession to it; and if they had taken church it is a fortiori good in a street-car system and | men and not as mere commodities, I have in our stores. It applies pre-eminently to the offices and to the streets. And so I think that you will understand the spirit they have failed to effect so far by implain which I seek to preach to you to-day. I cable commands. And so the word of adknow, too, that some of you will not agree | vice here to the employer is to concede with much that I have to say. You have a little. Suppose the men are wrong, your theories and I have my theories. yet there is no fundamental moral ques-Christianity in its terrestrial operations is tion involved; it is a mere question of dollargely modified by our personal peculiari-ties, and tastes, and judgments. It is mani-as not in any way to jeopardize the profits fest, therefore, that upon any given prob-lem there is room for difference of view; Mr. Frenzel conceder Let him limit the but I take it that it is the function of the | passes in a measure, confining them strictly Christian minister to preach what he dis- to the employes of the company; let him cerns to be the truth, to preach what he discerns to be the right. The fact that he cannot expect a unanimous approval of his the rights of the men who work faithfully views should not deter him from speaking | for his company, and who do their duty out his mind. The pulpit should be above well.

and faithful to its light. BROTHER MINISTERS CRITICISED. "During the past week the one theme of conversation between man and man has been the strike on the Citizens' street-railway of our city. There have been many and variant voices in the air. The pavers, for the main part, have preached a sort of circuitous gospel, and a few of the ministers of the church have declared themselves openly, and, if the report of their sayings be accurate, without meaning it, and, no doubt, with the best and purest intention, they have been teaching a subtle anarchism; they have been openly proclaiming the subversion of property; they have applauded and approved violence; they have instigated, by their teachings, men to interfere with the prerogatives of others. A consideration of the controversy of the past week indicates clearly that there has been too much heard from the partisan on the one side, and too much from the demagogue upon the other. Men with an ax to grind-what kind of an ax I do not say -or with a razor to put on edge have spoken their views, or, rather, their professed views, and that in a spirit that is as vicious as it is incoherent and unwise. It is my purpose this day to speak to you upon certain of the signs of the present strike, to consider it, if possible, dispassionately and with only one motive-to get at the true state of the facts and the perfect equity of the situation. "The first thing, I think, that a reflecting

well as just. It should be true to its vision

mind notes in the present controversy is the imperious attitude of capital towards labor. Capital these days is receiving a great deal of unintelligent abuse. There are men who seem to have a deep-seated grudge against any man who is possessed of a dollar over and above his debts. From all sides voices come arraigning capital. accusing it of every kind of injustice and of every kind of tyranny. It is considered as the arch enemy of humanity, and as the one burden upon the laborer's back. The source of this spirit that antagonizes capital is evident enough. There is a spirit in the world that looks with an envious eye upon all success. Success means a certain amount of detraction in whatever sphere that success may be attained. If a man be a successful lawyer he will have to meet with no end of criticism. If a man be a successful doctor likewise, will be subject to the unkind comments of those that are beneath him in his vocation. And so it is with wealth. The wealthy man is a successful man. He has been victorious over circumstances. He has proved himself to be more than a master of his surroundings. He has ridden fortune, and ridden her triumphantly, and therefore he is the object of an immense amount of foolish and fatuous declamation from a lot of demagogues and irresponsible agitators. Yet there is no doubt that wealth is at times imperious and harsh, that it rules with a rod of iron, and that it is painfully oblivious of the pains that it inflicts upon the world. Wealth has crushed in the past, and it crushes still to-day. Wealth has in every age been insolent, and it has not yet learned perfectly good manners. It very often when it ought to speak with the gentle voice of persuasion. It lords it where it ought to concede, and it crowds when a high justice intimates to it that it would be better to yield. Power is a dangerous possession in any man's hand. He is a rare man who knows how to rule equitably and justly, with a fair mind and with a considerate and tender heart. The scepter is generally swayed with arrogance; and kings in every age, whether they have been the kings of nations or the kings of commerce, have ruled

DOMINEERING CORPORATION. "I think that there has been, perhaps, s touch of this harshuess and this imperiousness in the attitude of the Citizens' Streetrailway Company towards its employes. do not lay the blame, as many do, entirely upon Mr. Frenzel. I do not know Mr. Frenzel. But the obligation here is far larger than an individual. It is a corporation that is involved, and not a man; and this corporation, I believe, has shown in the present controversy a dominating spirit. There was no reason why this strike should have been precipitated. I have no absolute judgment to pass upon the pass or badge question, which was the original cause of this strike. I have a notion about passes, but that notion is purely personal. It has always seemed to me that a pass was more or less of an indignity; that it is a gratuity, and that it is not consistent with a man's dignity and self-respect. The principle that should guide men in their business dealings with each other is an honest quid pro quo. No man has a right to ask favors, and no man has a right to grant favors habitually to a man who has strength adequate to the purposes of life. The relationship between man and man should be sharp, and definite, and clear, and should not have in it any element of gratuity. Privileges tend to pauperize men in the long run and to bereave them ultimately of a sense of equity. But, waiving the pass question entirely and conceding for the purposes of argument that the Citizens Street-railway Company were in the right, which is a question, yet I say that their spirit has been a censurable spirit, in that they did not deal with their men as men but as just so many machines. I do not believe that any large body of the employes of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company would have objected in the first place to an arbitration to determine their rights. I believe that if there had been a just and fair consideration of the matter between the Citizens' company and the employes, that the employes would have done what was reasonable and right.

"Kind words are a great power, and there is no man in all this world that is more susceptible to kind words, to tenderness and gentleness of treatment than the man who earns his bread by the aweat of his brow. The laboring man fundamentally is equitable, more equitable, perhaps, than his master, and all he wants is time to think out his propositions and kind treatment whilst be is doing his thinking. employer leves him and insists on raising | And therefore, I say that the church has a message to deliver to the Citizens' StreetHighest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



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sophistries and by their pernicious logic

the strikers in their work of violence are

advocating mob rule. They are advocat-

ing the right of any body of men that think

themselves offended or unfairly treated to

play at foot-ball and ten pins with any bit

of property they please. They are advo-

cating the right of a lawless mob to set

aside the law of our land that has been

evolved through long ages of hard thinking

and bought at a terrible price and to set

up their own arbitrary whims and caprices

as their canon of conduct. I say that the

logic of this advice is to reduce society to a bedlam. It is to debauch liberty.

It it to undermine the main-

stay of government, the law. It

useless to laugh away this charge of law-

essness; it is useless to answer that the

country will go on fairly well despite this

strike, and that it is a mere bubble of an

agitation and not felt beyond the contines

of this town, and felt even here only for a little while. The logical consequence is

there just the same; and if all society

should turn in and play the part of the demagogue and take the attitude of these

men, who are so handy in the disposition

of other people's property, property toward

whose acquisition they have not contrib-

uted one hour's labor or thought, I say that

society would simply be in a state of revo-

lution, and anarchy would prevail instead

of law. And, therefore, the word of the

church to the strikers is to advise them to

mentably derelict in its duty and lays

itself open to the charge of fawning if it

makes it its business, to urge the strikers

on in their lawless course and to restrain,

by violence the street-railroad company

from the use of its chartered privileges.

The business of the pulpit is to say to the

strikers: 'Strike if you want to, but you

have no business to strike back. You have

no business to deal with another man's

property as though it were your own. You

have no business to try to play two roles

at once, employer and employe. You have

no business to lay your hands on property

that has been built up by the industry, and

by the frugality, and by the ingenuity of

other people. Cultivate a sense of right. Be manly. Do unto others as you would

"The pulpit has no business, and it is la-

cultivate a sense of property.

is useless to sneer at that; it

ORIGINAL COMPANY.

ORIGINAL ACCESSORIES

railway Company. It is not to bully the company nor to shout out a stream of demagogical rhetoric, to preach a loud-mouthed violence and disregard of property rights, but to intimate to it that there is a great power in the principle of concession. These men have looked upon their but as a compensation, and a judicial mind must see that before those compensations should be withdrawn, the em-ployes of the Citizens' Street-railway Company had at least the moral right to bave reasons for the withdrawal made known to them pany to consider this universal sentiment a course that regarded their employes as

METHODS OF LABOR. "Another sign of this controversy is the lawlessness of the methods of labor. I do not make this charge of lawlessness general. It would be foolish and wicked to do so. The laboring man, in the aggregate, is a most just-minded man. He is the most powerful factor in the bedy social and politic of to-day. He is a large per cent, of the voting strength and he is a yet larger per cent. of the industrial strength. And yet he does not seek to use his strength generally to the subversion of the government or to the subversion or the interests of his master. If there is any man upon this earth that I profoundly respect and to whom I feel it to be a privilege to touch my hat, it is the laboring man. He is worthy of every kind word that has ever been said about him. He is an expression of noble and majestic force. Nor do f think that any one here would have a word of criticism to pass upon the individuals that constitute the working force of the street-railway company. It is questionable whether there is in the United States finer body of conductors than we have on our street cars. In all my riding on the street cars I have never but once known a conductor to speak an ungracious or an ungentlemanly word, I have never known but one to give the slightest offense to any passenger. Time and again I have seen their patience tried, time and again I have seen them subjected to indignities that no one of us would bear without resentment; and yet they have borne themselves with a composure that did them the highest henor. They are a most thoughtful, and a most polite, and a most genteel body of men; and

I believe we all appreciate their admirable deportment. "But, whilst as individuals they can only meet with our esteem, it must be manifest to all of us who look at the situation with a clear eye and with a thought purged of fanaticism and delirious enthusiasm, that their attitude since the strike was declared on last Saturday night is an attitude in every way condemnable. That the employes of the street-railway company had the legal and moral right to organize no one will gainsay. Labor organization is one of the best signs of the present times. It means intellectual and moral enlightenment for the artisan and laborer. It means a vast labor propaganda that in the long run must dignify the laboring man and must reward him ultimately with his fair and proportionate share of the possessions that he has earned. "Nor can it be doubted that labor organ-

izations have the right to strike. The wisdom of a strike is questionable; whether in the long run it does more harm than good is also questionable. Its moral spirit is also questionable, but the legal right of it is unquestionable. If two hundred or four hundred men feel that they are being imposed upon, that they are being ridden harder than they like to go, that they are being deprived of what they consider to be their privileges and the fruits of their labor, they have the legal right to strike, to take up their tools and to say good-bye to their employer and go out. That is elementary, otherwise the laborer would be simply a slave; he would be at the beck his financial lord. The man with the dollars in his pockets, if he were a tyrannical man or an unjust man, would simply put a halter around the neck of the laborer and lead him as a hostler leads a horse. The strike stands for human rights. It stands for equity; it stands for industrial emancination. The street-railway employee therefore, have the right to strike, but there their right ends. They had no right, and they have no right to stand at the doors of the street-railway's barns and prevent it from doing its business. A lot of wide-mouthed demagognes and intoxicated enthusiasts may tell them that they have the right, but simple common sense and the barest sense of justice tells them that they have no more right to impede the free movement of the cars of the street-railway company than I have; and you will all admit that I have none at all. One of two things is clear. Either on Saturday night the Citizens' Street-railway Company had a contractual right in the labor of their employes, and then the conductors, and the motormen, and the drivers were certainly not justified in striking, for in so doing they would be breaking their word, binding upon them legally and morally; or this contractual right had expired with the declaration of the strike. If so, then the moment the conductors and the motormen struck they were out of the employ of the Citizens' Street-railway Company. They are no more in its employment than you are or I am. They were no more in its employment than any citizen in the city of San Fran-cisco or Hong Kong. They had struck, and there was an end of it, and it is the most obvious common sense that there their relationship with the company ceased. THE STOPPING OF CARS.

"Every act since then whose intention has been and whose effect has been t thwart the street-railway company in the running of its cars has been an act not of right or of law, but an act of downright unqualified violence, an act whose spirit is not equity, but anarchy, and its logical result is sheer Bakuninism. Whether the employes be right or wrong in their demands, whether it be true or false that Mr. Frenzel has tyrannized over them, whether the pass was a privilege or stood for an extra service, whether the company was just or unjust in the dismissal of certain of its employes it matters not. That Mr. Frenzel was wrong and that the company were arbitrary and unjust has nothing to do with the case. Mr. Frenzel's imperiousness and tyranny, even if it he true that these things can be said of him, is no justification for a high-handed usurpation of the prerogatives of property. The streetrailway company has a right to run its cars; it has that right by the charter granted it by this city; it bas the right, too, to employ whom it wants to employ; it has a legal right, too, to say what wages it will pay its men; it has the lagal right, too, to impose the conditions under which men shall work for it; and no man has a right to interfere with its chartered liberties except through the channel of the appointed courts and the established law.

that others should do unto you. Hands off. And if you do not like the conduct of Mr. Frenzel and his company, do as other men have done a thousand times before, find more congenial employment and go to work.' You say you have been injured; you say you have been wronged. Maybe you have been, but you do not rectify your injury by striking back. You have no business and not the slightest earthly right to force your employer by high-handed violence to employ you upon your own terms. If you cannot reason with Mr. Frenzel and with the company, and if you cannot by gentle words reach them and persuade them to be just, then the wise thing, and the judicions thing, and the honest thing for you to do is to go in search of an employer with whom you can live on terms of equity and in perfect peace. POLITICAL COWARDICE OF OFFICIALS. "Another sign of this controversy, and I

think the most pitiful of all the signs, is its revelation of political cowardice. When the labor organization of conductors, and motormen, and drivers declared on a strike Mr. Frenzel asked the protection of the city. He certainly had a right to that protection. If our city exists for any purpose at all it exists for the purpose of giving everyone of its citizens a liberty that is consistent with a like liberty in every other man. The city is not simply a political jobbing institution, if I understand things rightly. It is not eimply an institution for pulling wires for a second term or a third term. It is not simply an institution for a party to lay steps whereby some individual may ascend into a higher office when the opportunity occurs. It is not simply an institution meant to dole out loaves and fishes to the hungry benchmen that hang on the skirts of party, too lazy to work and slightly too honest to steal. That, I think, no one considers to be a dignified conception of city government. When we elect city officers. a Mayor, a controller, and other officials. we do it for the purpose of enforcing order. of seeing that property is protected an that individual rights are maintained. It have a house, I say it is the business of the city government to see that I have the free use of that house, and the Mayor cannot answer with any degree of sincerity when I demand protection, that the city not engaged in the business of real estate. at might be a very cute answer for a

tician, but it is a mighty thin answer a city Mayor. 'And it seems to me that just as you or I

"The men who are backing up, by their . as an individual would have the right by